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Hongkong Daily Press.

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INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
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In Casks 375 lbs. net.
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1463

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[1896]

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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
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[1908]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30	" " 10 "
9.30	to 10.00	" " 15 "
10.30	to 11.00	" " 15 "
11.30	to 12.30 p.m.	" " 30 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" " 10 "
1.45	to 2.15	" " 10 "
2.30	to 4.00	" " 15 "
4.00	to 6.00	" " 15 "
6.00	to 8.00	" " 10 "
8.50 p.m.	to 9.30 p.m.	10 p.m. 11.00 p.m.
11.30 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.	" " " "
Extra Cars	1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.	" " " "

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 "
10.30	to 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
11.30	to 12.30 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.30 p.m.	to 1.30 p.m.	" " 15 "
2.00	to 5.30	" " 15 "
5.30	to 8.00	" " 15 "
8.00	to 7.00	" " 15 "
7.00	to 8.00	" " 10 "
8.50 p.m.	to 9.30 p.m.	10 p.m. 11.00 p.m.
11.30 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.	" " " "

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
issued in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compostable Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN J. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[1908]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, 10th June, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.										
Stations		No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.
CANTON										
Tai Sha Tan	dep.	7.30		8.35				8.30		
SHUE LUNG	dep.	8.45		1.17				4.50		
Shum Chun	dep.	10.30		2.07	11.45	3.00		5.40		
Shing Shui	dep.		8.15		12.15	3.10			6.15	6.45
Faiyung	dep.		8.35		12.35	3.20			6.35	6.65
Taipei Market	dep.		8.55		1.15	3.30			6.55	7.25
Taipei	dep.		9.15		1.35	3.40			7.15	7.45
Yuenai	dep.		9.35		1.55	3.50			7.35	7.65
Yuenai	dep.		9.55		2.15	4.00			7.55	7.85
Yuenai	dep.		10.15		2.35	4.10			8.15	8.45
Yuenai	dep.		10.35		2.55	4.20			8.35	8.65
Yuenai	dep.		10.55		3.15	4.30			8.55	9.25
Yuenai	dep.		11.15		3.35	4.40			9.15	9.45
Yuenai	dep.		11.35		3.55	4.50			9.35	9.65
Yuenai	dep.		11.55		4.15	5.00			9.55	10.25
Yuenai	dep.		12.15		4.35	5.10			10.15	10.45
Yuenai	dep.		12.35		4.55	5.20			10.35	10.65
Yuenai	dep.		12.55		5.15	5.30			10.55	11.25
Yuenai	dep.		1.15		5.35	5.40			11.15	11.45
Yuenai	dep.		1.35		5.55	5.50			11.35	11.65
Yuenai	dep.		1.55		6.15	6.00			11.55	12.25
Yuenai	dep.		2.15		6.35	6.10			12.15	12.45
Yuenai	dep.		2.35		6.55	6.20			12.35	12.65
Yuenai	dep.		2.55		7.15	6.30			12.55	13.25
Yuenai	dep.		3.15		7.35	6.40			1.15	1.45
Yuenai	dep.		3.35		7.55	6.50			1.35	1.65
Yuenai	dep.		3.55		8.15	7.00			1.55	1.85
Yuenai	dep.		4.15		8.35	7.10			2.15	2.45
Yuenai	dep.		4.35		8.55	7.20			2.35	2.65
Yuenai	dep.		4.55		9.15	7.30			2.55	2.85
Yuenai	dep.		5.15		9.35	7.40			3.15	3.45
Yuenai	dep.		5.35		9.55	7.50			3.35	3.65
Yuenai	dep.		5.55		10.15	8.00			3.55	3.85
Yuenai	dep.		6.15		10.35	8.10			4.15	4.45
Yuenai	dep.		6.35		10.55	8.20			4.35	4.65
Yuenai	dep.		6.55		11.15	8.30			4.55	4.85
Yuenai	dep.		7.15		11.35	8.40			5.15	5.45
Yuenai	dep.		7.35		11.55	8.50			5.35	5.65
Yuenai	dep.		7.55		12.15	9.00			5.55	5.85
Yuenai	dep.		8.15		12.35	9.10			6.15	6.45
Yuenai	dep.		8.35		12.55	9.20			6.35	6.65
Yuenai	dep.		8.55		1.15	9.30			6.55	6.85
Yuenai	dep.		9.15		1.35	9.40			7.15	7.45
Yuenai	dep.		9.35		1.55	9.50			7.35	7.65
Yuenai	dep.		9.55		2.15	10.00			7.55	7.85
Yuenai	dep.		10.15		2.35	10.10			8.15	8.45
Yuenai	dep.		10.35		2.55	10.20			8.35	8.65
Yuenai	dep.		10.55		3.15	10.30			8.55	8.85
Yuenai	dep.		11.15		3.35	10.40			9.15	9.45
Yuenai	dep.		11.35		3.55	10.50			9.35	9.65
Yuenai	dep.		11.55		4.15	11.00			9.55	9.85
Yuenai	dep.		12.15		4.35	11.10			10.15	10.45
Yuenai	dep.		12.35		4.55	11.20			10.35	10.65
Yuenai	dep.		12.55		5.15	11.30			10.55	10.85
Yuenai	dep.		1.15		5.35	11.40			11.15	11.45
Yuenai	dep.		1.35		5.55	11.50			11.35	11.65
Yuenai	dep.		1.55		6.15	12.00			11.55	11.85
Yuenai	dep.		2.15		6.35	12.10			12.15	12.45
Yuenai	dep.		2.35		6.55	12.20			12.35	12.65
Yuenai	dep.		2.55		7.15	12.30			12.55	12.85
Yuenai	dep.		3.15		7.35	12.40			1.15	1.45
Yuenai	dep.		3.35		7.55	12.50			1.35	1.65
Yuenai	dep.		3.55		8.15	1.00			1.55	1.85
Yuenai	dep.		4.15		8.35	1.10			1.75	2.05
Yuenai	dep.		4.35		8.55	1.20			1.95	2.25
Yuenai	dep.		4.55		9.15	1.30			2.15	2.45
Yuenai	dep.		5.15		9.35	1.40			2.35	2.65
Yuenai	dep.		5.35		9.55	1.50			2.55	2.85
Yuenai	dep.		5.55		10.15	2.00			2.75	3.05
Yuenai	dep.		6.15		10.35	2.10			2.95	3.25
Yuenai	dep.		6.35		10.55	2.20			3.15	3.45
Yuenai	dep.		6.55		11.15	2.30			3.35	3.65
Yuenai	dep.		7.15		11.35	2.40			3.55	3.85
Yuenai	dep.		7.35		11.55	2.50			3.75	4.05
Yuenai	dep.		7.55		12.15	3.00			3.95	4.25
Yuenai	dep.		8.15		12.35	3.10			4.15	4.45
Yuenai	dep.		8.35		12.55	3.20			4.35	4.65
Yuenai	dep.		8.55		1.15	3.30			4.55	4.85
Yuenai	dep.		9.15		1.35	3.40			4.75	5.05
Yuenai	dep.		9.35		1.55	3.50			4.95	5.25
Yuenai	dep.		9.55		2.15	3.60			5.15	5.45
Yuenai	dep.		10.15		2.35	3.70			5.35	5.65
Yuenai	dep.		10.35		2.55	3.80			5.55	5.85
Yuenai	dep.		10.55		3.15	3.90			5.75	6.05
Yuenai	dep.		11.15		3.35	4.00			5.95	6.25
Yuenai	dep.		11.35		3.55	4.10			6.15	6.45
Yuenai	dep.		11.55		4.15	4.20			6.35	6.65
Yuenai	dep.		12.15		4.35	4.30			6.55	6.85
Yuenai	dep.		12.35		4.55	4.40			6.75	7.05
Yuenai	dep.		12.55		5.15	4.50			6.95	7.25
Yuenai	dep.		1.15		5.35	4.60			7.15	7.45
Yuenai	dep.		1.35		5.55	4.70			7.35	7.65
Yuenai	dep.		1.55		6.15	4.80			7.55	7.85
Yuenai	dep.		2.15		6.35	4.90			7.75	8.05
Yuenai	dep.		2.35		6.55	5.00			7.95	8.25
Yuenai	dep.		2.55		7.15	5.10			8.15	8.45
Yuenai	dep.		2.75		7.35	5.20			8.35	8.65
Yuenai	dep.		2.95		7.55	5.30			8.55	8.85
Yuenai	dep.		3.15		7.75	5.40			8.75	9.05
Yuenai	dep.		3.35		7.95	5.50			8.95	9.25
Yuenai	dep.		3.55		8.15	5.60			9.15	9.45
Yuenai	dep.		3.75		8.35	5.70			9.35	9.65
Yuenai	dep.		3.95		8.55	5.80			9.55	9.85
Yuenai	dep.		4.15		8.75	5.90			9.75	10.05
Yuenai	dep.		4.35		8.95	6.00			9.95	10.25
Yuenai	dep.		4.55		9.15	6.10			10.15	10.45
Yuenai	dep.		4.75		9.35	6.20			10.35	10.65
Yuenai	dep.		4.95		9.55	6.30			10.55	10.85
Yuenai	dep.		5.15		9.75	6.40			10.75	11.05
Yuenai	dep.		5.35		9.95	6.50			10.95	11.25
Yuenai	dep.		5.55		10.15	6.60			11.15	11.45
Yuenai	dep.		5.75		10.35	6.70			11.35	11.65
Yuenai	dep.		5.95		10.55	6.80			11.55	11.85
Yuenai	dep.		6.15		10.75	6.90			11.75	12.05
Yuenai	dep.		6.35		10.95	7.00			11.95	12.25
Yuenai	dep.		6.55		11.15	7.10			12.15	12.45
Yuenai	dep.		6.75		11.35	7.20			12.35	12.65
Yuenai	dep.		6.95		11.55	7.30			12.55	12.85
Yuenai	dep.		7.15		11.75	7.40			12.75	13.05
Yuenai	dep.		7.35		11.95	7.50			12.95	13.25
Yuenai	dep.		7.55		12.15	7.60			13.15	13.45
Yuenai	dep.		7.75		12.35	7.70			13.35	13.65
Yuenai	dep.		7.95		12.55	7.80			13.55	13.85
Yuenai	dep.		8.15		12.75	7.90			13.75	14.05
Yuenai	dep.		8.35		12.95	8.00			13.95	14.25
Yuenai	dep.		8.55		1.15	8.10			14.15	14.45
Yuenai	dep.		8.75		1.35	8.20			14.35	14.65
Yuenai	dep.		8.95		1.55	8.30			14.55	14.85
Yuenai	dep.		9.15		1.75	8.40			14.75	15.05
Yuenai	dep.		9.35		1.95	8.50			14.95	15.25
Yuenai	dep.		9.55		2.15	8.60			15.15	15.45
Yuenai	dep.		9.75		2.35	8.70			15.35	15.65
Yuenai	dep.		9.95		2.55	8.80			15.55	15.85
Yuenai	dep.		10.15		2.75	8.90			15.75	16.05
Yuenai	dep.		10.35		2.95	9.00			15.95	16.25
Yuenai	dep.		10.55		3.15	9.10			16.15	16.45
Yuenai	dep.		10.75		3.35	9.20			16.35	16.65
Yuenai	dep.		10.95		3.55	9.30			16.55	16.85
Yuenai	dep.		11.15		3.75	9.40			16.75	17.05
Yuenai	dep.		11.35		3.95	9.50			16.95	17.25
Yuenai	dep.		11.55		4.15	9.60			17.15	17.45
Yuenai	dep.		11.75		4.35	9.70			17.35	17.65
Yuenai	dep.		11.95		4.55	9.80			17.55	17.85
Yuenai	dep.		12.15		4.75	9.90			17.75	18.05
Yuenai	dep.		12.35		4.95	10.00			17.95	18.25
Yuenai	dep.		12.55		5.15	10.10			18.15	18.45
Yuenai	dep.		1.15		5.35	10.20			18.35	18.65
Yuenai	dep.		1.35		5.55	10.30			18.55	18.85
Yuenai	dep.		1.55		5.75	10.40			18.75	19.05
Yuenai	dep.		1.75		5.95	10.50			18.95	19.25
Yuenai	dep.		1.95		6.15	10.60			19.15	19.45

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perfection of touch with
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[28-2]



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[103]

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[138]

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[2320]

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[2227]

SHIPBUILDING RETURNS. DISAPPOINTING HALF-YEAR.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

The shipbuilding return for June, as shown by the official figures, is so disappointing that it may be hoped that the Cabinet, which must by this time realise the vital character of the issue involved, will hold a special inquiry. The output was actually less than in October and November last, that is before the speeding-up movement was inaugurated with Lord Pirrie as Controller-General of Merchant Shipbuilding. The figures suggest that, though there was a spurt in March and another in May, no expansion of production commensurate with the national need has yet taken place. The completions in the first six months of the present year show an advance of only about 10,000 tons on the last six months of 1917, in spite of all the promises which accompanied the opening of the new movement. It now appears almost certain that we shall not turn out 1,800,000 tons this year, which was the figure Sir Eric Geddes, the First Lord of the Admiralty, mentioned as easily attainable when Lord Pirrie's appointment was announced. For it is most improbable that in the last six months the output will be rather more than 50 per cent. better than in the six months which have just closed. There is nothing to encourage such an expectation at present. Ships are not built in a few weeks; their progress from keel-laying to completion depends on a variety of factors, pre-eminent among which are good control and good organisation, and ample supplies of labour and material. They cannot be built like Ford motor-cars, as every British shipbuilder knows, and British shipbuilders are pre-eminently for quality and speed. If we cannot anticipate turning out as much shipping this year as in 1913, when the tonnage was rather less than 2,000,000 tons, the cause is not to be found in the inefficiency of the shipyards or engine shops, or in the masters or men. To advance any such plea is merely to deceive. A maritime nation which is becoming increasingly anxious as to the position of the British mercantile marine. What has been done in 1913 can be done in 1918 under proper conditions.

INSUFFICIENT LABOUR.
The explanation of the comparative failure of the first half of the year's work is to be found, in the main, in the absence of sufficient labour. In that respect the situation is little better than it was twelve months ago, when a series of articles on the subject were published in these columns. Should have in an island State, a prior claim over all other claims, is still being treated as a Cinderella. The yards and workshops are being starved at a moment when everything—Navy, Army, and the welfare of the home front—rests on shipping. That is the tragedy of this war, that a maritime nation should regard the destruction of its own communications by the enemy as a subordinate matter, whereas, in fact, it is the pre-eminently important matter, as the energy which the enemy is devoting to the piracy campaign attests. The Navy in combating the submarine has done better than there was reason to anticipate; it is fighting an unseen foe with increasing success, as the destruction of U-boats, of which the Germans could tell if they would, indicates. But, on the other hand, the shipbuilding and engineering establishments have been provided with sufficient men to enable the yards incurred at sea to be made good. The arrears are still increasing. Our seapower is growing because the Americans are revealing a better appreciation of the position than we are, and because the Ministry of Shipping is getting tonnage for us from neutrals, but our own output is deplorably small when measured by the character of the emergency which confronts us. And some day when we must have British ships for the carriage of British goods, we shall realise the folly which is now being committed. Fifteen members ago Earl Curzon acknowledged in the House of Lords that we could produce 3,000,000 tons a year, but at this date, after all the talk of "ships, ships, ships" being necessary to victory, the record for June equals an output of only about half that amount. Until we are turning out an average of 250,000 tons a month we ought not to be satisfied.

IN THE SPRING it was stated officially that the national shipyards would prove our sheet-anchor. The confession of the failure of this scheme, which ought never to have been entertained, has been made. The proposal was opposed by all practical shipbuilders, but it was rushed through without preliminary investigation, the preparation of estimates, or Treasury sanction. Eventually it was admitted that a major part of the £4,000,000 war expenditure was to be devoted to the construction of new ships, which would be employed in these national yards, as they could not be employed in other yards. Now it is announced, without explanation, that that intention has been abandoned. The report of the Committee on National Expenditure on this scheme completely supports the attitude assumed towards it from the first in *The Daily Telegraph*. "It is doubtful," this cautious Committee states, "whether the yards will assist to any extent in making good during the war the losses sustained by our mercantile tonnage." That is the official condemnation of this foolish and extravagant policy. The country is left with a series of skeletons for which it has paid a high price, and for which it can never hope to obtain adequate return during the war. Revealed as yet to be made of the amount of misdirected labour which has been wasted over this project, which will certainly not give the country a single ship this year. Official assurances were forthcoming months ago that by the end of 1918 we should all be blessing these national shipyards. It now looks as though we shall be doing the other thing, for a vast deal of money has gone, and there is nothing tangible to show for it. But the lesson may prove worth the high price if it acts as a warning for the future. If we want ships, as we do, and that urgently, the way to get them is to trust the experts in the industry, supreme

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

OUR LONDON LETTER THE GERMAN EFFORT ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 2nd.

Four months of prodigious exertions and appalling casualties to their troops and the Germans still distant from Paris and the Channel ports. Each of these objectives has been tried for in turn with all the strength the enemy could bring to bear; and each has eluded his grasp. At the same time he will keep on trying to break through the Allied forces. To do otherwise would be an admission of failure in the eyes of his own people, who have been promised peace—a Brest-Litovsk peace—with the Allies this year. The Germans have at their disposal some thing like 40 fresh divisions in reserve in France and Belgium (say, 800,000 men), despite their losses since the Spring, and these troops are, of course, available for any further attacks on the grand scale that may be decided upon. Until this considerable force has been accounted for the menace to Paris and the Channel must continue to be imminent and formidable. But every day that passes without bringing nearer to the enemy the prospect of a definite decision in his favour lessens the danger that confronts us, and reduces his chances of ultimate success. For time is of the utmost importance to him.

THREE GREAT EFFORTS.
At the end of March, during those fateful days which followed the opening of the first great German offensive on March 21st, the fate of the British and French armies trembled in the balance. The enemy captured a large extent of territory and valuable war material which he badly needed. On May 27th the second great attack was launched, and this eventually carried him across the Marne. Paris was only 39 miles away. On July 15th (St. Sulpice's Day) the third onslaught was delivered, but this time the drive designed to carry everything before it by sheer weight of numbers was broken up by the heroic French troops and resolved itself into a series of local actions. Not only so, but General Foch counter-attacked, throwing the Germans across the Marne again in disorder. The point to note is that, despite the trumpeting of the enemy that the French have no reserves, and that they are exhausted, they are able to hit back, and they will keep on doing it.

THE NEXT BLOW.
The question is often asked how much longer will the German people submit to be used as "cannon fodder" to enable their militarists to maintain their ascendancy and to pursue the elusive figures of victory? Will the German masses go through another "Winter of suffering and privation in view of the very positive assurances they have received that the war will end this year with a glorious German triumph? There is satisfactory evidence that the truth is beginning to dawn upon the deluded subjects of the Kaiser. But the ruling caste will not admit the mere possibility of defeat. Even the wily von Hindenburg, the plausible political tumble-rigger who engineered the Brest-Litovsk peace, has been thrown out of office as Foreign Secretary for saying that "a military decision was scarcely to be expected." Truth will sometimes out, even in the Reichstag!

THE DURATION OF THE WAR.
The question of the duration of the war does not, however, very greatly affect us in England, though it does concern the Germans, and indeed colours all their thoughts. Naturally there is nobody here who does not earnestly desire peace, but it is peace on terms that the Germans are in no mood at present to accept.

At one time of day the arm-chair strategists in the club smoking-room used to argue that the war would be over by Christmas, or by Easter, or some other convenient date in the calendar; and back their opinion one way or the other by "five." There is nothing of that now. If the subject is raised occasionally in conversation it is promptly turned down as futile, or with a remark, half humorous and half cynical, "The war will, perhaps, be over in about five years."

An American speaker addressing an audience of 3,000 in one of the big provincial centres the other day, seemed to express the prevailing opinion on the subject in replying to a question shouted from the middle of the hall as to how long the United States troops would fight. "They'll fight," he said, "until Fritz is beaten to a frazzle, or until Hell is frozen over!" Those are the Englishman's sentiments, too, in the fourth year of the war.—H.B.

among the world's shipbuilders, and provide them with as much labour and material as they can use. If that course had been taken at the end of 1916, when it was suggested in these columns, we should not now be deploring the disappointing output of the past six months. The sooner the national shipyard scheme is condemned by all who have examined it with a single eye to the welfare of the British merchant navy, is buried and effort concentrated on getting the best output from our existing establishments, the quicker the balance between British ship destruction and British ship production will be adjusted. In the meantime we must extract all the consolation we can from the fine effort which is being made on the other side of the Atlantic, thankful that in one of the Allied countries there is a due appreciation of the importance of sea-power to the cause of freedom. In a domestic sense we have much to deplore, but in a larger sense we have much ground for satisfaction, since, owing mainly to the American yards, the output of merchant tonnage is now greater than the destruction. That is a fact which the Germans should digest. It will do them good, convincing them that their starvation policy cannot succeed.—Daily Telegraph.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF SOCKS.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing several boxes of socks from a godown in No. 3, Landale Street.
Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

John Boss, an Englishman, was summoned for being drunk and incapable in Connaught Road. As defendant was absent when the case was called, Mr. Wood estreated his bail of \$3.

THE OWNERSHIP OF JEWELLERY.

A Chinese youth was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of jewellery, valued at \$20.
Defendant stated that he received the jewellery from a friend.

A Chinese detective gave evidence as to the arrest of defendant, who was unemployed.

Mr. Wood remanded the case.

REVOLVER AND AMMUNITION.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of a revolver and 200 rounds of ammunition.

Defendant was arrested opposite the Yau-mai Police Station, and, when questioned, said that a friend gave him the weapon and ammunition.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$250, with the alternative of three months' hard labour. The revolver and ammunition were confiscated.

LARGE OPIUM HAUL.

Three Chinese women were charged with being in unlawful possession of 90 taels of opium, valued at \$1,080.

Defendants stated that some men gave them the opium to carry.

It was stated that the women were arrested on the wharf when they were evidently attempting to export the opium.

Mr. Wolfe fined each defendant \$2,500, with the alternative of four months' hard labour each. The opium was confiscated.

WHY HE WAS TRUSTED.

An old Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of lottery tickets.

Defendant stated that he was given the tickets by another Chinese, who was away in Macao. The reason why he was trusted with the tickets was because he was a venerable old man, and old men did not abuse the trust placed in them.

Mr. Wood, however, refused to accept this plea and fined defendant \$50, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The Chinese youth who was charged with brutally assaulting a young woman in Arthur Street, Yau-mai, on August 21st, while attempting to rob her, was committed for trial by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe at the Criminal Sessions commencing on September 18th. Defendant reserved his statement.

The Chinese youth who was charged with kidnapping a little boy in Canton and detaining him on board the *Kia Shan* was committed for trial by Mr. J. R. Wood at the next Criminal Sessions.

HIS BAD LUCK.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to commit a felony at 36, High Street.

Defendant stated that he was experiencing bad luck. He was only taking a walk along the basement of the row of dwellings when he was charged with attempting to steal.

Complainant stated that defendant was noticed inside the house by a servant girl, who called a *lady* and had him arrested. Defendant knelt down before witness and pleaded for his freedom.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

KEEPING A GAMING-HOUSE.

A Chinese was charged with keeping No. 49, Des Vœux Road, for the purpose of carrying on a Po Pui lottery.

Defendant denied keeping a gaming-house, but admitted that he bought lottery tickets for the purpose of gambling.

Inspector Grant informed the Magistrate that on September 8th he entered the house by virtue of a warrant and found defendant lying on a bed. Witness asked defendant where he worked, and he replied that he was employed in the dockyard. Two Chinese constables searched the room and found a book of lottery tickets under defendant's bed.

Defendant, when questioned, stated that he had purchased the tickets for his own use.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$250 with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

REFUSING HIRE.

A richsha coolie was charged with refusing to take a passenger in Hungghom, although plying for hire at the time.

Defendant stated that he was collecting some money owing to his master at the time. The richsha was not out for hire, although it was standing in the public thoroughfare.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$3, in default, a week's hard labour.

Another richsha coolie was charged with refusing to take an English lady and her son as passengers.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case.

PIGEON PLUCKING.

A Chinese was charged with obtaining a ring, valued at \$15, by false pretences.

Complainant, who is a woman, stated that she went to No. 6, Third Street, Yau-mai, and saw several people gambling. They invited her to follow their example and she replied that she did not know how to gamble. A man undertook to teach her. She then pleaded that she had no money, whereupon defendant told her he would stake \$5 for her, asking for her ring as security. She agreed, and a few minutes later defendant informed her that she had lost. As the ring was worth \$15 he put another stake for her—this time \$10—and again told her she had lost.

When witness asked for the return of the ring defendant refused to give it to her. Mr. Wood discharged defendant, as the girl's evidence was not corroborated by any other witness.

A LOTTERY CASE.

Four Chinese were charged with keeping a common gaming house, and with printing lottery tickets for the purpose of running a lottery.

All the printing and other paraphernalia used in connection with the production of lottery tickets were arranged on a long table in court for the Magistrate's inspection.

Inspector Davitt stated that he visited a shed in Kowloon and found three of the defendants busy printing the tickets. He arrested them, and they laid the blame on another man who was subsequently arrested.

The Police found a quantity of type and of tickets ready for sale; also a prospectus of the drawing and prizes.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case, fixing bail at \$500 for the first defendant and \$400 each for the other three defendants.

TROUBLES OF A COOLIE FOREMAN.

A Chinese was charged with assaulting a Chinese coolie foreman.

Inspector Sim stated that the assault was the result of a discussion which defendant and complainant had over the employment of some coolies. Complainant engaged some coolies for defendant at his request. The coolies, however, worked for defendant for half a day and then disappeared. This annoyed defendant, who thought he had been duped, and several men assaulted complainant at it, as alleged, defendant's instigation.

Complainant stated that defendant took part in the assault.

Mr. Wolfe observed that if complainant engaged the coolies for defendant and they refused to work, it was complainant's fault, and therefore, the assault had not been made without reason.

Sergeant Cockle deposed that while on patrol duty along the Praya on the 8th instant he heard shouts, and, on going to the spot from which they issued, he found complainant lying in a pool of blood with a serious wound in the head. Complainant informed witness that defendant had assaulted him. Witness traced defendant to a house in the vicinity and arrested him.

Defendant stated that he was checking some accounts at the time and had nothing to do with the assault. He heard a commotion and went outside to ascertain the cause. He admitted having had a quarrel some time ago with complainant, who was now charging him out of spite. He gave complainant \$4 to pay the coolie, but complainant had not paid them.

Complainant stated that the money was lost during the fight.

Mr. Wolfe asked complainant why he did not hand the money over to the coolie instead of carrying it about with him.

Complainant replied that the coolies were not given the money, as they had refused to work for defendant. The job given them to perform was a hard one.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$15, with the alternative of a week's hard labour.

NEW USE FOR GOLD.

Hypodermic needles were formerly made of platinum or platinum-iridium, two metals now practically unobtainable. The increased war demand for these needles led to many experiments with other metals and alloys in the hope of finding a good substitute. A manufacturing concern, making a specialty of tempering precious metals, has recently perfected a hypodermic needle of specially tempered 16-carat gold, which offers many advantages. The metal has almost the hardness and rigidity of steel, is not attacked by steam, boiling water or chemical solutions used for sterilizing, and the needles are much cheaper than those of platinum or platinum-iridium.

GERMANS SUED FOR RENT. JUDGMENT AGAINST PARTNERS OF MESSRS. SIEMSEN & CO.

His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), heard an unusually interesting case yesterday in which the Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., sued three alien enemies—O. Struckmeyer, H. A. Siebs and E. Siebert, partners of the now defunct firm of Messrs. Siemsen & Co., Hongkong—for the sum of \$6,275.45, due to them as rent for the office occupied before the firm was liquidated in Queen's Building, Hongkong.

The case first came up in Shanghai on March 15th, 1918. The defendants on that occasion admitted the facts up to the outbreak of war, but denied all knowledge of what had happened since. They denied that they owed any money to the plaintiffs, and further stated that the assets in Hongkong should have been sufficient to cover office rent. They argued that Article 23 (g) of The Hague Convention, which had been ratified by Great Britain, clearly prohibited the destruction or seizure of enemy property except in cases where such destruction or seizure should be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war. They submitted that the forced liquidation of the Hongkong branch of Siemsen & Co., ordered by the Hongkong Government without any such military necessity, constituted an illegal seizure, and the Hongkong branch had been separated from the body of the firm of Messrs. Siemsen & Co. by such forced liquidation, and, therefore, the defendants could not be held responsible for any deficit which might have occurred during the liquidation.

The judgment of Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan contained many interesting passages. It was decided that the defendants' plea that the compulsory liquidation was in contravention of international law could not be upheld. The authorities were agreed that the outbreak of war between two States, although it did not of itself work a confiscation, yet conferred on the sovereign authority in each State a right even to confiscate the property of its enemies found within its jurisdiction. In pursuance of these rights the Hongkong Legislature passed "an Ordinance to provide for the winding-up of the affairs of certain alien enemies," the preamble to which stated that it was "necessary that certain alien enemies should be ordered to quit the Colony" and "expedient that provision should be made for the winding-up of such alien enemies in order to prevent loss to them and to other persons." The Ordinance further provided that the liquidator should have all rights and powers "as if all the contracts of such trade... had originally been entered into with such liquidator. It appeared to be clear law—and the law applicable was the law administered in the Colony of Hongkong—that the contract was not terminated by the compulsory entrance of the liquidator.

The judgment further stated: "We have come to the following conclusions:—That the defendants are unduly embarrassed in their defence by the *venue* in that, as pleaded, they have no knowledge of, and are unable to verify the correctness of, the claim; that plaintiffs should first exhaust their remedy in the Courts of the Colony, and, if they obtain judgment there, then come and sue on that judgment here; and that we are not in a position, on the evidence before us, to pass judgment upon matters which are so peculiarly within the province of the Colony Court."

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, appeared for the plaintiffs.

In opening the case, Mr. Potter said the defendants had not entered an appearance. Not only were the defendants served with a notice of the proceedings, but the Court had directed the Registrar, in answer to an application from the defendants that the application be stayed, to inform them that they were entitled to appear in the Court and defend the action. The Registrar had accordingly informed them, adding that they could instruct any firm of solicitors in Hongkong to act on their behalf. There were several reasons why defendants did not defend the action, one being that there was no defence.

Mr. Potter next read an affidavit relating to the facts of the case by Mr.

Shelton Hooper, Secretary of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., the General Managers of the Hongkong Estate, Ltd.

On July 14th, 1913, Sir Paul Chater, on behalf of himself and the estate of the late Sir H. N. Mody, entered into an agreement with Messrs. Siemsen & Co. for 5 years from July, 1913, whereby the ground and first floors of Queen's Building were let to the firm for the sum of \$750 per month.

On 31st December, 1913, Messrs. Siemsen & Co. exercised the option given them by the agreement of renewing the agreement for a further two years.

In 1914 the Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., purchased the block of buildings in question from Sir Paul Chater and the estate of the late Sir H. N. Mody, and became entitled to the tenancy agreement.

Messrs. Siemsen & Co. paid the rent due until 31st January, 1915. Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co. were appointed liquidators of the firm on October 30th, 1914, and they paid from February 1st, 1915, till August 31st, 1915, a sum of \$150 a month as rent and rates. From September 1st until December 31st, 1915, the liquidators only occupied two rooms at a rental of \$100 per month.

In November, 1915, the liquidators asked the Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., to obtain tenants for the premises, and this the latter firm succeeded in doing. On December 15th, 1915, the liquidators vacated the building and cancelled the agreement. They admitted on December 21st, 1915, by letter that Messrs. Siemsen & Co. were indebted to the Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., in the sum of \$6,275.45.

On February 18th, 1918, the Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., as one of the creditors of Messrs. Siemsen & Co., received from the liquidators an official report of the liquidation. From this it appeared that the assets of Messrs. Siemsen & Co. within the Colony were almost in their entirety subject to the claims of secured creditors, and the value of the goods forming the security was insufficient to meet the claims of such secured creditors. It was, therefore, necessary to arrange for a contribution of 10 per cent. from all the secured creditors to enable the liquidation to be carried on. After the completion of the liquidation a large indebtedness to the secured creditors remained, and no assets existed for distribution amongst the unsecured creditors. There was a large debit balance still outstanding against Messrs. Siemsen & Co., and no assets were available in Hongkong to satisfy them. The Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., was an unsecured creditor.

Mr. Potter submitted that the defendants were alive and entitled to defend the action. An alien enemy was liable for his debts. The defendants had had an opportunity of considering the report of the liquidators. This was proved by the affidavit of Mr. G. H. Wright, who acted on behalf of the plaintiffs when the present action went before the Mixed Court at Shanghai. Mr. Wright said that at the hearing in Shanghai on April 3rd, 1918, he handed the defendants (Struckmeyer, Siebs and Siebert) a copy of the liquidators' report for inspection. The report was returned to him at the conclusion of the hearing, and no application was made either to him or to the Court for any further inspection or for an adjournment to consider the terms of the liquidators' report.

Mr. Potter then went on to say that on July 1st, 1918, the plaintiffs asked that the action against them be dismissed or stayed until after the war between Great Britain and Germany so as to enable them to enter an appearance to the writ.

They set forth five points in support of the application:—

(1.) That the plaintiffs' claim was against the firm of "Siemsen & Co., in liquidation," because the firm had ceased to exist from the day on which it was forcibly put into liquidation.

Mr. Potter said that this was quite true, but it was quite plain that the partners were liable for the debts of the firm, whether they were alien enemies or not.

(2.) That the defendants had never received any report or information on the liquidation of the firm and therefore had no knowledge of the arrangements made between the plaintiffs and the liquidators. They were never informed by either party of any arrangement and therefore could not be held responsible for any claim against the firm.

This submission, Mr. Potter remarked, was sufficiently answered by Mr. Wright's affidavit that he had given the defendants a copy of the liquidators' report.

(3.) That the defendants—of whom only Struckmeyer and Siebs were resident in Hongkong until expelled on 1st Nov., 1914—having no knowledge of what the defendants had done and having no means of verifying the statement of claim, could not examine the allegations and consequently could neither answer, admit, nor deny them.

Mr. Potter said that if the defendants had engaged solicitors the latter would have been in a position to settle the matter.

(4.) That the defendants were, as a matter of fact, and of judicial knowledge, not in a position to appear to the writ by entering appearances personally and could not do so by a solicitor as the action commenced against them concerned the firm of Siemsen & Co. in liquidation, as to which they had forcibly been deprived of any control and right whatsoever, and of which they were actually not partners in consequence of the enforced liquidation, and for which only the liquidators might act or appear.

(5.) The claim of the plaintiffs not having arisen in consequence of any act, fault or omission of the defendants, but resulting from the forced liquidation of the firm of Messrs. Siemsen & Co. in Hongkong, which liquidation was in itself a war measure, involved questions of principle which could only be adjusted in the Treaty of Peace between the Governments of Great Britain and Germany.

The suggestion was, Mr. Potter observed, that when the war was over, the terms would include some reference to enemy properties. This, of course, was a matter of which the Court had no cognisance. Mr. Potter, added that it was in reply to this communication that the Court had ordered the Registrar to write to the defendants that they were entitled to appear personally, or through a firm of solicitors, in defence of the action.

Mr. Potter went on to say that the only ground on which His Lordship could stay the proceedings was the impossibility on the part of the defendants to give proper instructions to solicitors or to arrange for an attendance owing to the state of war between Great Britain and Germany. In the present case the whole transaction was in Hongkong. It was only a question of arithmetic, and whether defendants were legally liable. The defendants had full knowledge of the action and would have had no difficulty whatever in engaging a firm of solicitors. It was not a question of procuring evidence in Germany, which might not be possible owing to the war. All the evidence required was to be had in Hongkong itself. His Lordship agreed with this submission and observed that defendants had been written to by the Court that they were entitled to appear.

Mr. Potter submitted that the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment for the amounts claimed and costs.

His Lordship said: In this action the defendants were sued and service was duly effected upon them in Shanghai. They communicated to the Court, through the Registrar of the Court, objecting to the action being proceeded with and gave certain reasons. This Court, in the exercise of its discretion, directed the Registrar of the Court to communicate with the alien enemies in question in Shanghai and advise them that they could be properly represented by solicitors in this Court. They declined to do so for the reasons which the learned Counsel has referred to. In my opinion there are no legal reasons which would justify me in not allowing the law to proceed in due course. The question which they have raised in their communication with the Court as to the matter being a question for possible consideration after the war is a matter entirely beyond the province of this Court. The only ground which would justify the Court, in staying the action is that laid down in the Alien Enemies Ordinance. That is in the case where it is impossible to obtain instruction from an alien enemy owing to the state of war. In that case the Court is vested with the power to stay the action during a state of war. This is not so in this case. The three defendants have been duly served and have been in communication with this Court. They decline to recognise its jurisdiction by entering an appearance either themselves or by solicitor. This being the case my duty is quite clear, and I give judgment for plaintiffs.

S.P.O.R.T.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG JUNIOR LEAGUE TABLE.

The final standing of teams in the Hongkong Junior Tennis League is as follows:—

	Won	Lost
C.R.C. (C)	8	1
M.B.K.	8	1
Indian Schools	7	2
St. Stephen's	6	3
Chinese Y.M.C.A.	4	5
Kowloon (C)	4	5
Queen's	3	6
H.M. Dockyard	2	7
R.G.A.	2	7
Civil Service	1	8

The tie between C.R.C. (C) and M.B.K. resulted in a win for the C.R.C. (C), who are therefore winners of the Junior League for 1918.

The match "Winners v. the Rest" will take place on Saturday, September 21st, in connection with the annual "At Home" of the Chinese Recreation Club at their grounds.

HARD COURT LEAGUE.

The formation of a Hard Court League for the Autumn has been proposed by the Committee of the Hongkong Junior Tennis League. All matches will be played on hard courts and will be governed by the rules of the Junior League.

All Clubs desiring to join this League are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Junior Tennis League, c/o Chinese Y.M.C.A., before September 23rd. A meeting will be held at the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 5.15 p.m. to complete arrangements.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting of the Hongkong Football League was held yesterday evening at the R.G.A. Headquarters. Lieut. Medway, R.N., presided, supported by Mr. Wright (Hon. Secretary), and there were present representatives of the several football clubs in the Colony.

The Secretary's report showed that the football played last season was good and that, despite the absence of several well-known players, there were indications that this season would be equally successful. The finances of the league were in a satisfactory condition, the Hongkong Football Association having \$180 to its credit, while the league had \$68 to its credit. There were no outstanding liabilities.

After the usual business had been concluded, votes of thanks were accorded to the outgoing committee.

The following committee was then elected:—President: Mr. R. Wilton; Vice-President: Lieut. Jones; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer: Mr. Wright; Managing Committee: Master-Gunner May, Mr. Warner, R.N., Mr. J. Stewart, H.K.F.C., Mr. Mitchell, Kowloon F.C., and the Rev. C. B. Shann, University.

There was some discussion as to whether the South China Athletic should be given a place in the first division, and eventually it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the outgoing committee. The question of allowing first division men to play in second division matches was raised, but ultimately it was left over for consideration at the annual meeting, as an affirmative decision would entail the alteration of the rules of the league.

The following teams were then chosen for the first division of the league:—Hongkong F.C., R.G.A., and R.N. Second Division:—Kowloon F.C., University, St. Joseph's (two teams), Staff and Departments and R.G.A. (three teams), 28th Co., 57th Co., and 83rd Co. The date at which entries are to be closed was fixed for September 18th. The meeting then ended.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Hongkong Football Association followed, Lieut. Medway presiding.

The following officers were elected:—President: Lieut. Medway, R.N.; Vice-President: Major T. W. Robertson and Major W. P. Hammond; Councilors: Lieut. A. E. Hall, Messrs. H. McTavish, F. W. Black, and Wright (Secretary and Treasurer).

Referees' Board:—Major W. P. Hammond, Master-Gunner May, Messrs. Wright, Black, and Mitchell.

ROUMANIAN CROWN PRINCE'S PROTEST.

It is reported in Paris that during the final discussions connected with the Roumanian peace treaty the Roumanian Crown Prince Charles suddenly entered the Council Room, and in the presence of the King dramatically declared:—"I come to say, in the name of the combatants, in the name of the prisoners and wounded, and in the name of her Majesty my mother, that we must not accept these conditions. We must fight on to the death." The declaration had no result, however.

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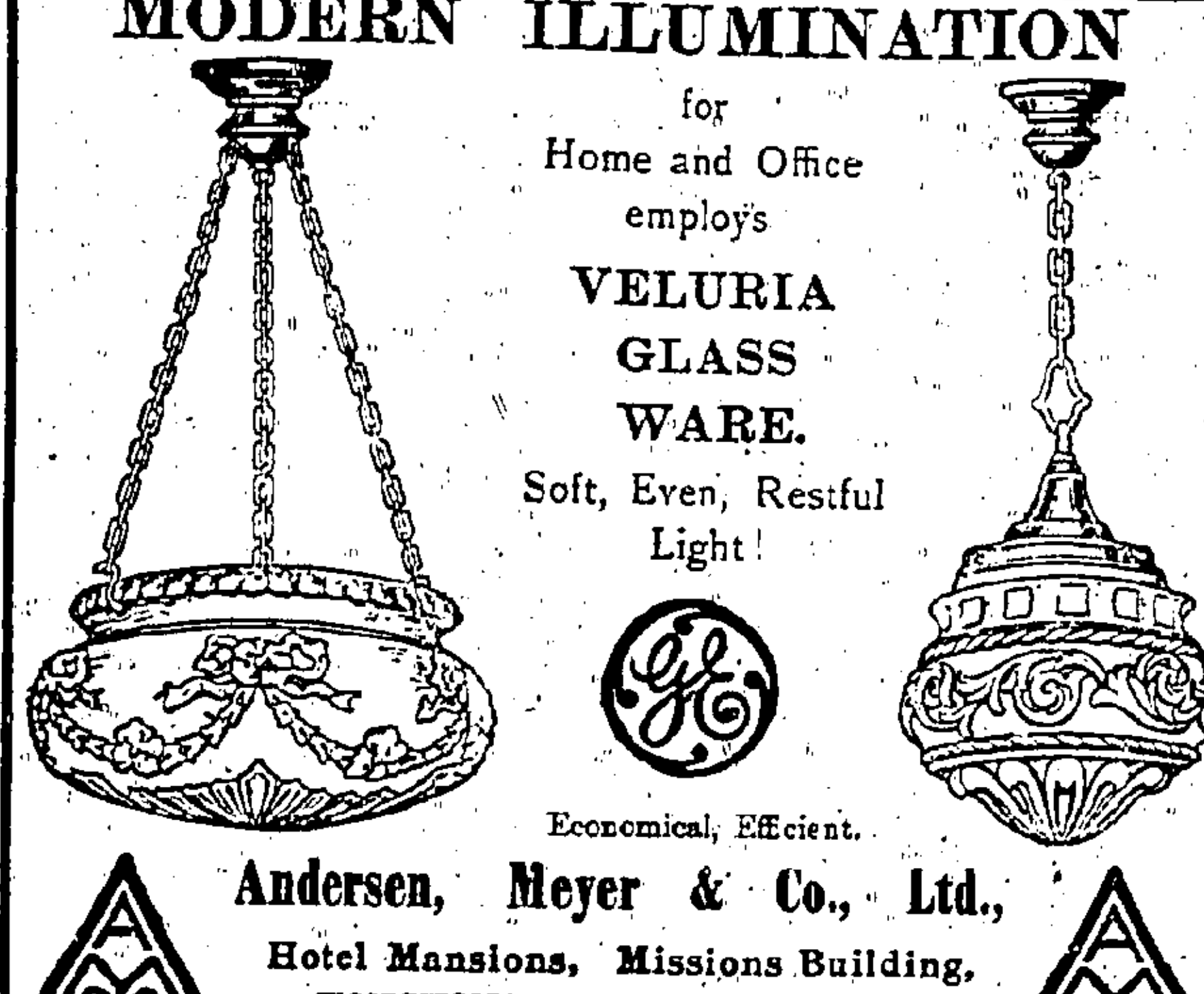
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Pharmacology. A course of 10 LECTURES is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919 at 4.15 P.M. two or three afternoons a week. Full particulars may be obtained from the DEAN, to whom Applications should be made as soon as possible.

[3398]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Operative Surgery. A practical course is required to be given during the Spring Term (January-March), 1918, at 3.30 A.M. on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Full particulars may be obtained from the DEAN, to whom application should be made as soon as possible.

[2399]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 6, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and in the execution of all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation to a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, and such Meeting will be held on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1918, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Copies of the proposed new Articles and of the printed document may be obtained at the Offices of the Company or at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Dated the 7th day of September, 1918. [2400]

WANTED AT THE PEAK.

NURSE for child 3 years old. European preferred.
Mrs. R. SUTHERLAND,
129, The Peak.

[2324]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Tseukwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Approx. 1000 sq. ft.	As per plan.	61,010	350,000

[2384]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Lai-chikok, New Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1893, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Approx. 1000 sq. ft.	As per plan.	45,000	3,100
2	Approx. 1000 sq. ft.	As per plan.	125,000	1,125

[2286]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LIMITED, 11th day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.:

- (1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.
- (2) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation to a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. JONKSON, STOKES & MASTERS (the Company's Solicitors), at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any week-day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1918.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. [2357]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or of Indian descent, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1914.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

58

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG, Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST-CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.
Just received a Selection of MAMA DOLLS. I TALK!!

1845

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 6, Des Vaux Road Central.
Apply to—DENNIS & BOWLEY. [2333]

TO LET.

RESIDENCE, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak. Electric Light, recently painted and coloured; fine views.
Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2378]

TO LET.

A GODOWN, Central District.
Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [2261]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 48, suitable for Coal Storage.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Building. 3000

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamcoo, Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [25]

INTIMATION

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.



Registered.

An exact reproduction

of a

well-known Spa

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half the price.

Blends perfectly

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especially

Whisky.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 433.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1918

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

In spite of the fears that were expressed on the subject, the election of President of China has passed off very quietly.

There were five aspirants to the honour, and, contrary to expectation, they did not include FENG KUO-CHANG, the Acting President, whose followers were reported to be resorting freely to bribery in order to secure his return, although he had announced his intention of retiring. The voting was practically unanimous in favour of Hsu SHIH-CHANG. So far as can be judged, however, from the many conflicting reports, Hsu SHIH-CHANG's success really means a triumph for the Northern-Tuchuns, who chose him as their candidate at their Conference at Tientsin and left the new Parliament in no doubt as to its "duty." It seems to be generally admitted that the President-elect, who has occupied many offices in the State, is an excellent selection. The Canton Parliament, however, announced in advance that, on the ground that the Parliament at Peking was illegal, it would refuse to recognise anybody who was elected, so there seems very little hope of any immediate cessation of that civil war which, comic as it may appear to the foreigner, seeing that "battles" are only fought when generals are in the humour for fighting and the weather is not too hot for the necessary exertion, is, nevertheless, depleting the Treasury, blocking the path to urgently needed reforms and hampering trade. Curiously enough, although he is the chosen candidate of the Northern military chiefs, Hsu SHIH-CHANG has already declared himself in favour of a compromise with the South. How the Peiyang party will view this attitude it is difficult to say. It may be, of course, that Hsu SHIH-CHANG, who was Premier during the Presidency of

YUAN SHIH-KAI, learned some useful lessons in statecraft from his former master and now intends to put them into practice. Having secured the coveted power by one means it is possibly his intention to consolidate it by another. Such a policy at this juncture, however, would seem to give little promise of success. FENG KUO-CHANG was himself in secret communication with the South and made a strong bid for reconciliation between the opposing factions. He had the support of the Northern commanders in the field in addition to the Yangtze combination, but even so, failed. The position consistently maintained by the Canton Military Government seems to forbid any hope of compromise with those wielding authority in the North. However, it would be foolish to attempt to forecast the outcome of the present situation. Our Peking correspondent indicates that the peace movement has recently gained strength, and suggests that its object may be accomplished by a coup d'état. It is too early to say, in his opinion, that the present Cabinet will not last much longer, and he points out that with the retirement of TSUN CHANG-YI will disappear the one man who so far has united the warring elements of the North. Although this would be the occasion for rejoicings in the South-West Provinces, the President-elect has requested TSUN to retain the Premiership. For the position of Vice-President there seems likely to be some competition. The President-elect has expressed a desire that FENG KUO-CHANG may receive the office, but it is questionable whether it would be acceptable to one who has been Acting President. Moreover, it is considered not improbable that FENG may be elected President by the Canton Parliament—a proceeding which would seriously complicate the political situation. Another candidate for the Vice-Presidency is Tso KUX, the generalissimo of the force sent to subdue the South, but he has yet "to win his spurs." LIANG SHIH-YI, the Speaker of the Senate, who has recently returned from a peace mission to Canton, urges the appointment of a Southerner. Well, may our Peking correspondent say that in the present state of affairs it is possible only to indicate the currents which have appeared on the political surface and hope against hope that soon they will coalesce for the permanent good of the country.

Two cases of bubonic plague (2 deaths) and two cases of cerebro-spinal fever (one death) were reported in the Colony on Saturday.

H.E. the Governor is leaving for Canada this week owing, we regret to learn, to the continued illness of one of his daughters.

Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of Customs for Kowloon, is leaving the Colony to-morrow for Home, and expects to be absent for about a year.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., is advertised to take place on the 19th inst. for the purpose of altering the Articles of Association.

It has been pointed out, in reference to a letter that appeared in our columns recently on "The Development of the Colony," that the fountain outside the City Hall was presented to the community by Mr. John Dent.

After an adventurous experience in European waters, where their vessel was torpedoed in April last, the Chinese crew of a steamer in port created some disturbance at Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's office yesterday afternoon, in consequence of a dispute which they had with their "No. 1." In response to a message by telephone, a posse of detectives, led by four Europeans, hurried to the scene, but just before their arrival the crew had settled their differences and disappeared.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

11 p.m., Sept. 8th.
Typhoon in about 125deg. Long. E. and 21deg. L. N., direction unknown.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. VICTIMISED

CLERK "CHARGED" WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Leung Kui, a Chinese clerk employed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., was charged, on remand, with the embezzlement of \$3,101.08 belonging to his employers.

A Chinese detective stated that on September 5th he met the train from Canton at Sham Chun railway station, and found defendant in the custody of the Canton police. When the train entered British territory witness took defendant into custody. Witness explained to defendant the nature of the charge, and defendant made a statement to the effect that he had been coerced into committing the offence.

A Police Interpreter produced the following statement made by defendant at the Central Police Station:—

"I know I did wrong; I hope your Honour will give me a light sentence."

The cashier of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. stated that defendant had been employed by the Company for ten years. He was engaged as a servant, but later rose to the position of assistant shroff.

Witness on June 17th handed defendant \$3,101.08 belonging to the Company, together with the pay-in book of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, of which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. were agents. Witness told defendant to go at once to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and pay the money in to the credit of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation. Defendant counted the money and left the office with it in his possession immediately afterwards. Defendant was expected to return in half-an-hour's time with the pay-in book, bearing the Bank cashier's signature. Defendant did not return to the office, and the matter was reported to Mr. Ho Leung. The pay-in book was returned by post to one of the clerks in the office.

Inspector Watt here interposed the remark that it was not discovered that the money had not been paid into the Bank till the office received the pay-in book.

Witness, continuing, stated that he did not discover that the pay-in book was missing till two days later. He was not in the habit of receiving the book after money had been paid into the Bank; the custody of a European.

The shroff stated that it was the duty of the man to whom he gave the pay-in book to return it to him. On June 29th he received the book back by post.

An assistant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank stated that no money was paid into the Bank on June 17th on behalf of the Bombay Burma Trading Co.

Another witness stated that he accompanied the Police to Canton and identified defendant.

Defendant, who admitted the embezzlement, was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

WAR SAVINGS

TWENTY-FIRST LIST OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

During last month War Loan was purchased by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association (Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries) for its members, amounting to \$206,352 (Straits Currency).

The amounts paid in were invested in the War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya at 6 per cent. and Straits Settlements War Loan at 5 1/2 per cent.

The membership of the Association has now reached 1,055.

The subscriptions in local currency in August amounted to \$150,020, bringing the total amount received to date to \$1,857,125.

The total amount of Straits Currency received since the last investment was \$50,306.67, bringing the total up to \$319,633.18 (Straits Currency).

The total amount of sterling received since last investment was \$2,843,10.7, making a total of \$10,820.25.

Gold dollars were received to the amount of G.\$301.90, making a total of G.\$1,553.14.

Tls. 25 were received, making a total of Tls. 459.

Yen 365 were received, making a total of 465.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

THROUGH RUTTER'S AGENCY.

JAPANESE ADVANCE.

LONDON, September 8th.

A message from Tokio states:—The Japanese, advancing upon Khabarovsk, found no traces of the enemy south of the Iman; the railway bridges at Tanga and Eman are not damaged, but small bridges are blown up.

The enemy cavalry, defeated at Abagards, south-east of Manchuli, were driven northwards.

JAPANESE OCCUPY Khabarovsk.

VLADIVOSTOK, September 8th.

The Japanese forces have occupied Khabarovsk.

CANTON MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHANGHAI, September 7th.

A Peking message, dated the 4th inst., states:—The political outlook in China was rudely affected to-day by the news that the Canton Military Government has announced its intention within a few days to take over the Canton Customs, of which two Chinese would be appointed Directors, adding that, if necessary, Southern soldiery will be used to enforce the Southern resolve.

The Military Governor, however, dissociates himself from the latter determination. If persisted in this step will be really serious, as it will amount to the suicide of the Southern Government.

A representative of the foreign Governments considers the affair already grave. He at first refused to believe that the embryonic Southern Government, having requested foreign recognition, would so unwisely shatter any chance there might otherwise have been of obtaining such recognition.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S DEMANDS.

PEKING, September 9th.

Hsu Shih-chang has demanded (1) Fung Kuo-chang should be elected Vice-President; (2) Tuan Chi-jui, Premier; and (3) that peace be discussed with the South.

Hsu has requested the South-West Provinces to send representatives to negotiate in Peking.

Liang Shih-yi has urged that the Vice-President be offered to a Southerner as a peace condition.

FALL OF AMOY EXPECTED.

Li How-ki has reported that a considerable quantity of munitions has been captured by the Canton forces and the fall of Amoy is expected.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 8th.

MILITARY NOTES.
The Union Military Government proposes to issue military notes to the amount of 10 million dollars in the following denominations:—\$10, \$5, \$1, and 50 cents. The Commercial Chamber is requested to address appeals to the people on the subject.

AN ARSENAL IN SWATOW.
Commander Chan Kwing-ming, in view of the difficulties of transporting ammunition from Canton, has proposed that an Arsenal be established at Swatow, so that the supplies to the expeditionary forces may be improved. Workers and machinery have been sent from the Canton Arsenal for the purpose.

THE SITUATION IN AMOY.
Canton forces have been dispatched to attack Amoy from four directions. The local authorities have fled from Amoy and the situation is much disturbed. The Chief Commander of the Northern squadron has sent troops ashore to maintain order.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY, TUCHUN AND TREASURER.
The members of the Provincial Assembly are reported to be very incensed at the Tuchun's refusal to dismiss the Treasurer for permitting the increase of gambling. The members have met several times to discuss the matter and a fight between the politicians and the executive is fore-shadowed.

THE WAR.

BRITISH HUSTLE GERMAN RETIREMENT.

GOOD PROGRESS CONTINUES.

RED TERROR REIGNS IN RUSSIA.

NEUTRAL GOVERNMENTS' THREAT TO SOVIETS

ITALIANS IN NORTHERN RUSSIA.

Franco-Belgian front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

HUSTLING THE GERMAN RETIREMENT.

LONDON, September 8th.

9.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:—The troops continue to hustle the German retirement, of which the Alpine Corps' prisoners supply confirmation by relating details of the consequent confusion.

Hostile artillery fire mostly comes from extreme ranges.

On the Nieppe front, a strong enemy attack forced back our outposts.

The latest Boche dodge is to use ferocious dogs with snarls and patrols.

A captured order pays a tribute to the taciturnity of the British prisoners, who give, admittedly, the cleverest evasive answers.

BRITISH PROGRESS GOOD.

LONDON, September 8th.

7.35 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that our progress was good during the past twenty-four hours. The line runs from Havrincourt Wood, thence through Hendecourt, Villers-Faucon, Roisel, Bernes, Pœuilly, Ville Veque, Vaux, the western outskirts of Hapencourt, St. Simon, thence along the canal to Tergnier.

The most important event is the crossing of the Crozat Canal at St. Simon, as this waterway was a suitable bastion for this part of the Hindenburg line.

As this bastion is passed, it can now be turned either to the north-east or to the south-east.

The capture of Roisel is important, because it is the junction of two lines, namely, to Cambrai and St. Quentin.

We possess the whole of Havrincourt Wood, except the north-east spur.

Between the Oise and the Ailette the French have reached the Albrich line, a continuation of the Hindenburg line.

The enemy has now engaged 107 divisions since August 8th, of which three are dismounted cavalry, 32 divisions have been engaged twice, and three engaged three times. We have counted, roughly, 142 divisions north and south of the Somme, representing approximately 6,000 rifles to a division. Thus there are 1,250,000 men between Switzerland and the sea. Germany's full strength is probably less than 2,500,000 on the whole front. Their Eastern forces have been combed-out, and it is believed that there will not be fresh divisions from the East for the Western Front, either German or Russian.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 8th.

8.30 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—Everywhere on the battlefield we are in our new positions.

South of the Peronne-Cambrai road the enemy attempted to approach them.

Our rearwards yielded in fighting to a numerically superior enemy, and we repulsed violent attacks west of Gouzeaucourt, Epehy and Templeux.

South of the Ailette the enemy reached our line east of Vauxaillon.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, September 7th.

11.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—On the whole front south of Havrincourt the German retreat continues under our close and constant pressure.

We reached the line Beauvois-Roisel-Havrincourt Wood.

Our advanced detachments in frequent encounters with the German rearwards are taking prisoners and inflicting numerous casualties.

The stocks of coal and road metal and quantities of other war material which have fallen into our possession prove the enemy's intention to remain in occupation of the Somme battle-fields during the winter months, and the hurried nature of the retreat that has been forced upon him.

We captured north of Havrincourt a strong point called "The Spoil Heap," on the west bank of the canal, due north and opposite Hermies, taking a number of prisoners and machine-guns.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

We brought down 11 enemy machines and drove down 12 uncontrollable. Five British machines are missing.

We dropped 32 tons during the day and at night, heavily attacking the railway connections at Armentieres, Lille, Douai, Denain, Cambrai, and St. Quentin.

All our night-fliers returned.

LONDON, September 8th.

10.50 p.m.

Clouds and rain-storms hindered air work yesterday.

We destroyed eight hostile machines, and three British machines are missing.

We dropped 13 tons of bombs. All our night-bombers returned.

VILLAGES AND WOOD TAKEN.

LONDON, September 8th.

12.55 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—By nightfall yesterday we had taken Ville Veque, St. Emille, and gained possession of the greater part of Havrincourt Wood.

There was local fighting yesterday evening and at night east of Hermies and in the sector west of Armentieres, but without material change in the situation.

West of La Bassée our patrols made further progress in the enemy's positions.

LATEST CABLES.

SEDITIONOUS LITERATURE CIRCULATING IN GERMAN RANKS.

LONDON, September 7th.

6.50 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—Prisoners say there is much seditious literature now freely circulating in the German ranks. For example, revolutionary and violently anti-Prussian leaflets are circulating among the Bavarians, urging the men not to fight. This doctrine, anyhow, is certainly being carried out. For example, three German machine-gun companies surrendered without firing a shot. Also the General Commanding 24th German Division complains of the number of men he is having to punish owing to self-inflicted wounds.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

CHEMIN-DES-DAMES MENACED.

PARIS, September 8th.

Through and owing to the latest progress the Allies have come to almost immediate contact with the Crozat Canal on its whole length, between the Somme and the Oise.

Between the Oise and the Ailette the centre of the Hindenburg line has been reached at the outskirts of the St. Gobain wooded hills.

Since the capture of the plateau and Fort Conde-sur-Aisne the Allies will soon threaten Chemin-des-Dames from the south, which is already menaced in its western extremity by Laffaux.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH CAPTURE MEUNESSES.

PARIS, September 8th.

A communiqué states:—North of the Oise we captured Meunesses, and reached the banks of the St. Quentin Canal.

South of the Oise we made progress to the outskirts of Servais.

In the region of Laffaux, north of Celles-sur-Aisne, we maintained our positions, despite counter-attacks.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICANS ENTER MUSCOURT.

LONDON, September 8th.

1.05 a.m.

An American communiqué states:—South of the Aisne our troops entered Muscourt, where 50 prisoners were captured.

Hostile counter-attacks in this sector were repulsed, and our line was slightly advanced.

Two strong hostile raids in the Woëvre were beaten off.

In Alsace a successful raiding party inflicted losses on the enemy.

FRENCH FURTHER ADVANCE.

PARIS, September 8th.

A communiqué states:—To-day's advance reached between seven and eight kilometres in depth on the Somme front.

The enemy, whose resistance has greatly increased, failed, despite all his efforts, to prevent our passage of the St. Quentin Canal, which we crossed at Pont-de-Tugny and St. Simon, after heavy fighting. We possess these places.

We hold the line running through the western outskirts of Vaux, Fluquieres, Appencourt, east of Pont-de-Tugny, St. Simon, Avesnes, the western outskirts of Jussey, the Ham-Tergnier railway, Amigny and Barisis.

The enemy everywhere left vast quantities of material.

There was no change on the Ailette and Aisne front.

We advanced north of Vauxillon, carried Celles-sur-Aisne, and repulsed two violent counter-attacks south of the Laffaux Mill, the enemy's artillery violently countering.

GERMANS NOW SIXTY MILES FROM PARIS.

WASHINGTON, September 8th.

The Chief of Staff, in a statement, says, the German movement and general retreat are primarily due to the British stroke on the Arras-Peronne road and the French and American advance on the Soissons Plateau. He emphasises that the Germans are 60 miles miles from Paris, compared with 40 miles on August 15th.

GENERAL MANGIN'S TACTICS.

PARIS, September 8th.

General Mangin continues to pursue his infiltration tactics, which gave him possession of Anisy-le-Chateau, bringing the reverse slopes of Chemin-des-Dames within artillery range.

The booty at lower Concy Forest includes several heavy and medium batteries, countless machine-guns, mortars, and hundreds of thousands of shells.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBS DROPPED ON MANNHEIM.

LONDON, September 7th.

The Air Ministry reports:—Our squadrons attacked two hostile aerodromes last night, causing fires. The weather hindered observation of the results. All the British machines returned.

Our squadrons this morning attacked the railways at Elhrange and the chemical works at Mannheim, obtaining good bursts on and beside the railway lines and eight direct hits and many other good bursts on the chemical works, over two tons of bombs being dropped on Mannheim.

Our aeroplanes met with fierce opposition in the Mannheim raid, fighting largely superior numbers before and after the attack.

One squadron fought hard and continuously for a distance of 70 miles before reaching their objective and the fight continued for 70 miles on the way back.

We destroyed one aeroplane and drove down two uncontrollable. Four British machines are missing.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS REPULSE THREE ATTACKS.

AIR-FIGHTING.

LONDON, September 8th.

A British Italian official report states:—Since August 23th we have destroyed eight enemy aircraft. One British machine is missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH RAIDS.

LONDON, September 8th.

An Italian official report states:—South of the Asiago the French raided the enemy positions on Sisemol, inflicting very heavy losses, destroying defenses and capturing 47 prisoners.

We repulsed three attacks at Solarolo, in the Grappa region.

ITALO-BRITISH AERIAL BOMBARDMENTS.

LONDON, September 8th.

An Italian official report states:—Italian naval and British aeroplanes on the 5th inst. carried out several bombardments in Albania, inflicting loss and damage.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN CONTINGENT ARRIVES.

ROME, September 8th.

A contingent of Italian troops has arrived in Northern Russia.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET DEMORALISED.

NEW YORK, September 6th.

The cotton market was almost demoralised by the announcement that the War Industries Board had planned for the stabilisation of cotton prices. Extreme losses of 222 to 235 points were registered under tremendous selling, but there was a recovery of 100 points on buying by foreign trade interests, especially Japanese.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

REIGN OF RED TERROR.

AMSTERDAM, September 8th.

A message from Moscow states that the Red Terror continues.

Members of the Social Revolutionaries have been arrested almost everywhere. The bourgeois former officers have been taken as hostages and many have been shot, including a Bishop.

RUSSIAN MASSACRE REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

The Lokalshtetser states it officially learns that the Russian massacre reports are mostly exaggerated. Nevertheless, the paper adds that 500 have been shot during the rising at Petrograd, besides others in connection with the recent assassinations.

JOINT NEUTRAL THREAT.

AMSTERDAM, September 8th.

The Tages Zeitung's correspondent at Moscow states that the Neutral Governments have jointly threatened to expel all Russian Bolsheviks if the Soviet Government does not abandon political terrorism, and they especially protest against the wholesale execution of officers and civilians.

PEASANTS' REVOLT SERIOUS.

The Kreuz Zeitung's correspondent at Petrograd states that the peasants' revolt at Jamburg is serious. The insurgents, who are marching towards Petrograd, have captured the railway stations on the Jamburg-Gatchina line.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE BOLSHIEVICS' PROSPECTS.

AMSTERDAM, September 8th.

The Cologne Gazette depicts a gloomy picture of the Bolsheviks' prospects, and points out that 50,000 Cossacks are mustering in the Don, the mountaineers in the Caucasus are revolting, thousands of Cossacks and Czech-Slovaks are harrying the eastern front, and disturbances and terrorism are general.

ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES

HURRIEDLY DEPART.

LONDON, September 8th.

The tense situation in Russia is revealed by the hurried departure of the Italian, American and Japanese Government representatives, accompanied by a number of their nationals, who have arrived at Stockholm homeward bound.

LENIN AND KORNILOFF DEAD.

The former Chief of the Italian Mission asserts that Lenin and Korniloff are dead. The ex-Czarina and her children are, probably alive.

REMAINS OF CAPT. CROMIE.

M. Thiercher has not yet replied to the British demand (cabled on September 4th) in regard to Capt. Cromie, whose body the Bolsheviks handed over to Neutral protection, after Neutral pressure.

GRAND VIZIER SAYS WAR IS USELESS.

AMSTERDAM, September 8th.

The Grand Vizier, Talat Pasha, interviewed in an Austrian paper, states that there is nothing more to be got from the war, and its continuance is manifestly useless. Peace must come before the winter.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, September 7th.

The Food Administration has decreed that all breweries must close on December 1st, and beer and other malted drinks must disappear from the market as soon as the stocks then on hand are exhausted.

BRITISH AND TURKISH WAR PRISONERS.

GERMANY OBSTRUCTING AGREEMENT.

LONDON, September 7th.

The Foreign Office announces that the Austro-Hungarian Government promised that the vessel used for the repatriation of British and Turkish war prisoners under the Berne Agreement would not be attacked by their Naval forces, but the German Government had not made the same promise, despite repeated representations to Berlin and Constantinople.

It appears there is no doubt the Turkish Government is willing to execute the agreement as speedily as possible, but the influence of Germany is being used to obstruct it, partly owing to a desire to perpetuate all causes of ill-feeling between Turkey and Great Britain, and partly owing to the apprehension of the effect of Turkish opinion of the reports which would be brought by the repatriated Turkish prisoners.

THE SILVER MARKET.

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, September 8th.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu's report states:—There was no change in tone or price during the week.

Shanghai exchange is officially quoted at 5/-.

The silver market is quiet.

LATER.

OFFICERS FOR MERCHANT SHIPS.

The important question of the manning of the British mercantile marine has been engaging the special attention of the Shipping Controller. A meeting of representatives of the principal shipowners who carry apprentices was held at the Ministry of Shipping, under the chairmanship of Sir Leo Chiozza Money, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller, to consider the supply and treatment of recruits to the rank of officers. It had been estimated that in order to meet the normal and war wastage of officers, it will be necessary at least to double the number of apprentices at present entered each month. The chairman pointed out that, while up to the present the supply of officers had been more or less maintained by those released from sunk ships, when the supply of new tonnage exceeded the tonnage lost, as would soon be the case, the difficulties of providing officers must increase. The owners expressed themselves willing to assist, so far as accommodation would permit, but urged that some part at least of the cost of providing any increased accommodation necessary should be met by the Government.

The general sense of the meeting was to the effect that every ship which had or could be provided with suitable accommodation, should carry one or more apprentices, and the chairman promised that this view should be submitted to the Shipping Controller. It was stated that the accommodation for apprentices on the new standard ships would be increased.

GERMANY'S FEARS FOR HER

TRADE.

After-war trade is a positive obsession with the Germans, who are daily discussing new means of recovering the position they have lost in the business of the world. An article in the *Wiener Zeitung*, "Against England's Economic War," is the latest revelation of the real terror which Germany's present prospects produce. The newspaper declares that if anyone reads now what was written into the German newspapers in August and September, 1914, by German politicians, of all ways of thinking, he will see with the utmost clearness that the Germans were not only not prepared materially for war with England, but that they were not even intellectually prepared for it. The paper says:

"It was then debated whether England could furnish an army adequate in point of numbers, and whether she would risk a big sea battle. In short, we were so intent on the military aspect of the war that even those who strove to bring questions of international law and of the law of naval warfare into the foreground of interest were few. Now we see that there is a world even a suspicion of economic war. We did not see that England's heaviest and sharpest weapon in the war against her greatest competitors would be that about which the remotest dweller in the interior of Germany talks glibly to-day—namely, black-lists, trade barriers, the annulment of patent rights."

The newspaper proceeds to say that, while Germany was thinking only of military successes and was justly proud of victory after victory in the field, England was waging a war on a territory afforded by every German business house in neutral States, nay, by neutral traders themselves who dealt in German goods or exported goods to Germany. In this territory troops could be marshalled without waiting for compulsory military service. These troops were special troops prepared by long years of most splendid training. On the economic war theatre every English soldier fought on ground of which he had known the most intimate nooks and crannies from his youth up. Here were guarantees for victory which could be brought to naught by the enemy. And England has gained this victory. That must daily be drummed into the whole German people till all false ideas are rooted out for ever.

England's attempt to defeat Germany militarily by depriving her of raw materials, the newspaper says that England has been defeated, but her economic war had yet another object—namely, the destruction for decades of German trade. This has succeeded, and has so far approached completeness that there scarcely exists any way to repair in the peace treaty with England the damage done. Germany, says the *Wiener Zeitung*, must arm herself against this.

England's economic weapon, her brilliant organization, must be defeated by a similar weapon. With this object the three Hansatic Chambers of Commerce have submitted to the Imperial Chancellery a memorial entitled "Proposals for the Reorganization of our Foreign Service." These plans embrace the completing of Germany's foreign official service in respect of economic representation. Then follow a number of suggestions about the Consular service, the closer connection of trades with the Government, and so forth, the most interesting of which relates to trade commissioners as explained in "The Memorandum by the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office with respect to the future organization of commercial intelligence." The newspaper says that commissioners resembling these British commissioners, adapted to German conditions, should be appointed, with the title of "Economic Plenipotentiaries."

LIFE WITHOUT NEWSPAPERS.

A leading article in the *Pester Lloyd* of July 1st headed "Without Newspapers," in describing the effects of the strike on Budapest, says:—

The Hungarian public will never forget the preceding five days during which they remained wholly without news—five sultry, anxious days, throughout which millions of the nation, struggling against an enemy superior in numbers, were deprived of news concerning events so closely affecting their destiny. They were days of helpless uncertainty, impotent craving for enlightenment concerning world occurrences. Remembrance of these deaf and dumb days will long remain in the minds of all who experienced them like a bad dream whose suspense and emotions continue after waking.

Just when the offensive against Italy began, when Parliament was about to discuss electoral reforms and when the first premonitory symptoms of the mass strike showed themselves in the capital—amidst this combination of circumstances, which subjected the power of endurance to the strongest test, the whole country was deprived of newspapers. One day followed another, each bringing exciting hours of vain search for calming news, of humble waiting, of unappeasable hunger after concrete certainties which should dispel the painfully paralysing feeling of standing bound and blinded before a world of perils. What once appeared inconceivable—namely, the life of intelligent masses without the far flowing airwaves of publicity and without the light diffusing Press had become a depressing and inconceivable reality. On the battlefields yonder hundreds of thousands of our brothers are fighting and shedding their blood; in the interior a hard battle is being waged against economic distress resulting from the war, and civic discipline, social equilibrium, the continuity of fruitful labour are threatened by grave dangers. And while all this is happening no newspaper informs the public of the development of these affairs, forced to the uttermost pitch, assume on the front and in domestic politics.

Never has Hungary since the Press became an indispensable necessity of the life of nations, experienced worse days than this time without newspapers. Fantastic rumours arise from every nook and corner without any possibility of testing their genuineness by passing from mouth to mouth a stream of unverifiable reports grows ever higher; incredible things are repeated as incontrovertible facts, and in this stupefying confusion there are no newspapers which might have given a glimpse into realities.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
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MANILA	"YUENSANG" ... Fri, 13th Sept. 3 p.m.	
TIENSTIN	"CHUENSHANG" ... Sat, 14th Sept. 8 p.m.	
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" ... Fri, 13th Sept. 3 p.m.	
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LESSONS OF THE BILLING TRIAL.

WILL THE RESULTS BE WORTH ITS SHAME?

[By Austin Harrison, Editor of the English Review.]

Not since the days of Crippen has any trial so excited the public as that which came to an end last week with a verdict of "Not guilty."

It began and ended in sensation, and the more irrelevant the issues and innumerable the more outrageous the case grew, until it really seemed to be a gigantic parody both of law and of manners.

From a farce it became a great lawsuit, from the lawsuit a farce. The specific libel turned into a "Black Book" under the spell of which the Court resembled the Mad-Hatter's tea-party.

Let me say at once that the whole business is symptomatic.

Of war of the temper produced by war of revolt of the coming purge which is going to make a great and new England.

In any other country but ours this trial would have been impossible. Its original lie in our cult of hypocrisy, with its inevitable reactions which in recent years have sought escape (1) in a judicious state-worship of Salome, (2) in an over-sensitiveness to Oscar Wilde, as the result partly of his tragedy.

I have seen the play, "Salome," in France, Germany and England. It is not in any sense a great play, and certainly is not half so suggestive as the Salome dances we have constantly had since, or anything like so sensational as the Russian ballet, which all London went mad about. Personally, I find all Salome dances artificial and tiresome.

The Wilde cult started in Germany, where it literally became an obsession. (I have written about this in my book, "The Kaiser's War.") The Germans went Salome-Sadie mad in the decade before the war, with Wilde as fetish. What they called "psychological studies" became the fashion, and quite respectable bourgeois families used to form parties to visit Berlin's homosexual cafe and resorts.

The young Weininger, the morbid play-wright, Weiskind, the scientific sex-dictionary of Krafft-Ebbing—these were the popular founts of inspiration, and out of the orgy there arose nude schools of dancing, and even "nude social" evenings, all part of the Germanic megalomania, not a little affected by the Russian sex movement across the border, as shown in the works of Achibatzeff.

The Wilde "boom" is largely the reaction against an age of cant and hypocrisy; it has little to do with art. It is high time we stopped raking up Wilde and his depravities, and because of his depravities, pretending that he was a great writer which he was not. That cannot be too emphatically stated.

The real sensation of the trial was its conduct, which in all likelihood, secured the verdict. From the outset, Mr. Justice Darling lost control of the evidence of "rushed," and the Court was turned into a "bear-garden." Men have long revolted at Mr. Justice Darling's flippancies and conceits, so that in the exploitation of the Judge's own licence, Mr. Billing's methods were undeniably popular. Mr. Justice Darling was neither consistent nor conciliatory, and the whole case got out of hand. It became a wrangle of personality and irrelevancy, and Mr. Billing, having "barraged" the law, played recklessly to sensation.

It is a peculiar English characteristic to like the man who "bents" the lawyer, and in out-Herodine the Judge Mr. Billing, unquestionably had a popular platform. The verdict was doubtless based on Mr. Billing's methods and audacity, as against the bias of lawyers, who lost their tempers, rather than on the evidence of the "Black Book" as to which, surely, the last word has not been spoken.

Here we have to deal again with an English characteristic. We love tales about the "hidden hand"—remember Marconi—just as we love plays about gentlemen burglars, or stories about the Princess who married the butler. It is perhaps, a legacy of the old witchcraft. Anyhow, there it is. Ghosts, spiritism, haunted houses, the "hidden" influence, detective yarns, the thief in evening dress, the girl who took the "black" turning, all that sort of thing tickles and "pickles" us, and so the notion of a German "Black Book" at once catches the fancy.

Again, we are upon symptomatic ground. We are living in a period of flux and upheaval, and the public is thinking. There are things it means to alter and remove. So the mass of inarticulate thoughts, the suggestion of "Black Book," acts as an irritant. It sears the law unwittingly. Mr. Justice Darling literally hoisted by his own petards. And it says, "By Jove! There is something behind this."

THE WORSHIP OF SENSATION.

The "hidden hand!" Well, this kind of belief has almost become an accepted political weapon. Mr. Billing has carried Press sensationalism into the courts. He now has a public duty to perform. As things are, he has started a mystery which, in common justice, ought to be solved; must in fact be solved. The Government may yet have to consider this matter very seriously.

Knowing European conditions intimately, I assert confidently that the trial will not be taken seriously abroad. What will astonish Europe is the fuss we have made about it.

The thing has become a big sensation, because of our worship of the sensation, as to the danger of which in war I have written again and again. On the whole I regard it as salutary, because it must have shown many people one of the great weaknesses in our public life—the irresponsibility of sensation, due very largely to our lack of values and standards.

If the sensation is sensation, the value will be sensation; that is all. It is the country which tolerates this sensation that needs the physician.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRIO OF EMPIRE RULERS.

PEN PICTURE OF THREE PRIME MINISTERS.

Once upon a time to say a good word for the Colonies or the men who ruled them was to be stigmatised as a gasbag and a Jingo. To-day, even among the pessimists and Little Englanders, there is a grudging admission that the Overseas Ministers know their job. The Premiers of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, whatever else they may suffer from, cannot be considered nonentities. In Sir Robert Borden, Mr. W. M. Hughes, and Mr. W. F. Massey the great imperial vision of men like Chamberlain and Rhodes is justified. They are the Empire's fitting builders and spokesmen.

These men are not merely part of our history, but actual creators of it. They have made imperial unity in action as solid and lasting a thing as the Abbey or St. Paul's. They have done great things, each in different fashion, for they are strongly differentiated as men.

Mr. Hughes, the tenor of the trio, is a light-weight—but only physically. He scarcely turns the scale at 7st, and is never likely to put on flesh, as he suffers from the twin demons of dyspepsia and insomnia. In spite of these troubles and his affliction of deafness, he has great gaiety of heart. Small and dapper, he is extremely smart in his dress, and might almost be dubbed a dandy. Very ready, very witty, very eloquent, he can move an audience as he likes. He has the faculty of inspiring complete devotion in his followers and of provoking the uttermost hatred in his opponents. Temperamentally he has an extraordinary affinity with his fellow-Weishman, Lloyd George; and they are very close comrades.

His daughter, Outside politics, the main interest of Mr. Hughes' life is his little daughter Helen. He plays golf as a casual recreation, but is far from regarding it as a religion. If you ask him what his handicap is, he treats the query as a joke.

An acute and almost laughable contrast to Mr. Hughes is the Premier of New Zealand, Mr. William Ferguson Massey, the bass of the Empire. Mr. Massey rides a good fast, and looks like a checked fox-hunting squire. In manner he is bluff and hearty, but there are deep reserves of astuteness behind his bonhomie. Mr. Massey is an Ulsterman from near Londonderry, though he is generally taken for a Scot. He is a strong, convincing speaker. When he visited London in 1915 he delivered an imperial message whose echo is ringing still and whose promise has been fulfilled to the letter—"All we have and all we are are yours, is the message of the Dominion to the Empire."

The third member of the trio of Empire is the picturesque baritone—Sir Robert Borden, a man of magnificent appearance and distinction, crowned with waving grey hair, fast turning white. Like Mr. Hughes, he is very particular about his dress. He is faithful to that now almost extinct garment, the frock-coat. He has a rich Canadian voice, capable of many shades and inflections.

Sir Robert emulates England's Prime Minister in giving political breakfasts, but he has enlarged on the idea, and gives political luncheons and dinners also. He is a constant attendant at meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and of the Imperial Conference, and has every minute of his day rigidly scheduled out.—Daily Express.

WATHER REPORT.

September 9th, at 11.40.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure changes everywhere small; the typhoon probably remains near Naha, but owing to the lack of Japanese returns, this lacks confirmation.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.17 inch. Total since January 1st, 79.39 inches, against an average of 68.83 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong to Cap Rock (W. or variable winds, light to moderate at sea; cloudy, showery)

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Therefore it will do good. If it buries the Wilde controversy for ever, and ends the silly "Salome" cult; if only it serves to warn people against decadence in whatever shape, and public irresponsibility, the trial will have been worth its shame.

One word more. Suspicion is the fellow of secrecy; its child is revolt. Too long in this war we have lived in blinkers. I say deliberately, this scandalous case is, in this sense, symptomatic. It is a part of the business to me seems hyperbole and hysteria, though very likely there exists a German Intelligence book of dossiers of our public men—but of that great new England which will be created out of the war, in which purge and movement of regrowth this semi-ridiculous, nauseous extravagance is at once a symptom and beginning.



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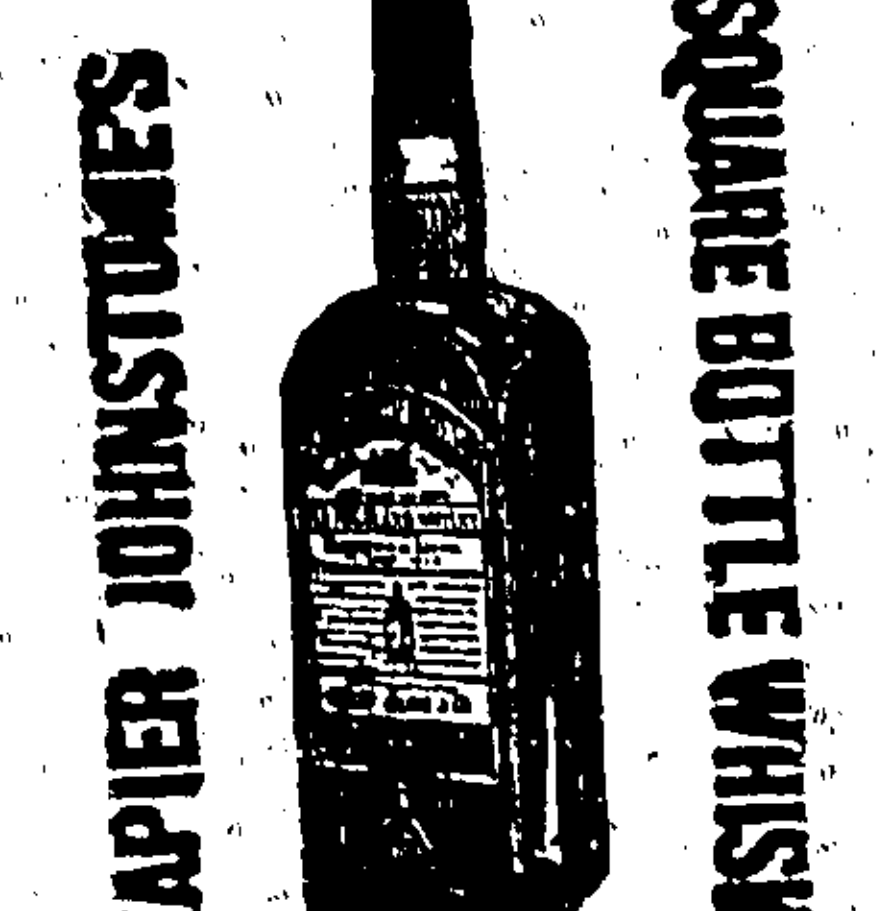
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU ... 15,980 tons	TUES. 17th Sept. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 tons	SAT. 14th Sept. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,300 tons	SAT. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	NAGATO MARU ... 9,900 tons	TUES. 17th Sept.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TRUEN, IS. TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGKOK		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. * Wireless telegraphy.

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Next Sailings from Hongkong.

↑ FUSHIMI MARU ... WED. 11th Sept. at Daylight

↑ KASHIMA MARU ... THURS. 18th Sept. at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	21,000	TEUS. 10th Sept. Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 12th Nov.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

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"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 16th Sept. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

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AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbor Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 15th Sept. at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 12th Sept. at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

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